

THE TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1841.

For a new chapter of Barnaby Rudge, now first published in this country, see Last Page.
For an excellent article on the Tariff, a Letter from Buffalo, &c. see First Page.

By referring to our Washington letter it will be seen that the LOAN BILL has passed the Senate. It now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

THE BANK QUESTION.—The following letter from Washington gives so clear and just a view of the position of the Whig Cabinet on the Bank Question, of the difficulties which the subject is surrounded, and of the extreme inconsistency, as it strikes us, of the attack which has been made upon Messrs. Webster, Granger and Ewing for not throwing up their places and hurrying all into chaos, because President Tyler would not instantly recant, at their bidding, the opinions which he has cherished and openly avowed for the last quarter of a century, that we place it entire before our readers. It appeared originally in last evening's Commercial.

The more we consider this matter the more unwise does the course appear which the Cabinet are pursuing for not taking. Suppose they had thrown up their places—would that have vanquished President Tyler's objections to an old-fashioned Bank? Obviously not, but the contrary. Would it have headed the difference of opinion elsewhere prevailing? By no means—it would have given it emphasis, and made it a landmark of division. Would it have increased the probabilities of obtaining an efficient Bank? No! it would have placed such a result entirely out of the question. In short, it would have done nothing but mischief, and that of the most momentous kind. But to the Letter:

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR—I am quite willing to answer your questions, and to give you my opinion fully on the Bank subject. Without replying to your inquiries in their order, the object of the whole of them may be met by some general remarks.

No man can entertain a doubt that the late Administration was overthrown, chiefly, by a feeling of opposition to its policy in regard to Finance and Currency. Other causes co-operated, but this must be admitted to have been by far the most general, and the most powerful. It is quite clear, therefore, that a thorough change of this policy is demanded by the People of the present Government, and if this end be not attained, the greatest purpose of the revolution will be defeated. All this is obvious enough.

It is true, also, that among those who sought, by a change of course, to effect a salutary change in regard to Finance and Currency, a great majority entertained the opinion that the agency of a Bank was indispensable. But this sentiment was not unanimous. Many of the Southern opposers of the policy of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren were not Bank men. Your memory will immediately supply you with a long list of persons of this class in that quarter of the country; and though sentiment was more united in the North, yet even there exceptions existed. The distinguished Senator from your own State had, even after coming anew to the Senate, maintained the unconstitutionality of all Bank charters under this Government. The failure of the Deposite system, in 1837, probably increased the number of the friends of a Bank; but still there remained many persons who, if convinced of the expediency, did not, nevertheless, admit the constitutional power to establish such an institution.

Under these circumstances, the Whig Convention met at Harrisburg in December, 1839, and nominated Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler as candidates for President and Vice President. The opinions of these gentlemen were generally known on all political subjects, and those of the latter gentleman especially, on the Bank question, were as well known as the sentiments of any public man on any subject whatever. From 1819 to the day of nomination, those sentiments had been expressed and repeated, in all forms, both in and out of Congress. The Convention nominated both of these gentlemen without asking or receiving pledges, and solely on the ground of their known character and opinions, and on this ground the canvass was commenced and carried on. In the course of it, opinions were frequently called for and expressed, especially by Gen. Harrison.

Now, without going into particulars, a fair account of General Harrison's opinions is, that with strong leanings against a Bank of the United States, yet, if it should be found to be necessary, in order to carry on the Government successfully, he would sanction it. And for the same reason he would consent to give to the Bank such powers, and no others, as should be found to be indispensably necessary. This is the general doctrine of his speech at Dayton, and is in consonance with opinions expressed by him on other occasions. He will there be seen to have placed this constitutional power of Congress to establish a Bank, upon that clause of the Constitution which authorizes it to pass all laws necessary and proper for carrying the powers of Government into effect. This was Gen. Harrison's ground, and on this ground we fought the battle for him. We elected him: we saw him inaugurated—we saw him surround himself with a Cabinet, and enter upon his high duties—but death terminated his career at the end of the first month of his administration. The Executive power devolved on the Vice President. He repaired to Washington, found an Extra Session of Congress already summoned, and requested the continued services of those Heads of Departments who had been appointed by Gen. Harrison.

Now, what was the duty of these gentlemen to do? I do not propose to answer this question, for several reasons. But I leave it for your own reflection; and I repeat it—what were they to do? On the Bank question—that is, on the extent of the Constitutional power of Congress—they differed from the President, and it may readily be supposed that there was mutual respect and confidence, all penetrable means of approximation and agreement were honestly and candidly exerted. Nor can it be at all doubted that the President, from deference to the sentiments of the people who had elected Gen. Harrison, would as far as possible forbear from disturbing anything settled by him, and that he would also, to the extent of his power, and so far as his conscientious sense of duty to himself would allow, do every thing to fulfill those public hopes which his election had inspired. But he, too, had been elected to the second office by the People, with well-known opinions on this great Constitutional matter, any modification of which must be left to his own reflections and his own conscience. The power of approving or disapproving acts of Congress is a power belonging to the President alone. He may advise with his Cabinet, but the entire responsibility of the final decision rests with him.

But the position of the President in regard to the Bank question was not the only difficulty. Important Whig Members, in both branches of the Legislature, stood in the same relation to this question as the President. I need not name particular gentlemen; but there was good reason to believe, from the first, that a Bank Charter, without some essential alterations from the old forms, would not even get through Congress.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury was called on for his plan for a Bank. Two sets of opinions exist as to the manner in which he ought to have executed this duty.

First, there are those who think that, regardless of any other opinions, and of the practicability or impracticability of its final passage into a law, the Secretary ought to have reported a bill, of the strongest character, giving the bank all the powers of former charters. That he ought to have done this, merely by virtue of his own office, and in the exercise of his own proper powers.

But there were others who were of a different opinion. They wished to avoid the incongruity and unseemliness of that which happened in General Jackson's term, when the Secretary of the Treasury recommended a bank, and the President vetoed the bill! They regarded it as all important that the Whigs should agree, before hand, upon some measure which they could carry, by their own strength, and not by their own divisions throw themselves and the country into the power of the opposition. They knew to what extent the declared sentiments of the President had gone; they knew the opinions of certain Whig members of Congress, especially in the Senate, whose votes could not be spared; they felt that both the good of the country, and the preservation of the Whig party, absolutely required that something should be done; and they had the fullest conviction, which every succeeding day has strengthened, that if the Whigs, in and out of Congress, would support the plan, as it came from the Treasury, with some alterations which all agreed to, the great object in view would be fully accomplished. And they thought, finally, that in the present most important and critical state of affairs, the true posture of opinion, as well as the state of things, ought to be made known to the people,

that they might not on the one hand be carried away by imaginary fears, nor, on the other, deluded by false hopes.

The main difference between the plan of the Secretary and the plan which has been struggling for three weeks in the Senate, consists in this. The Secretary's plan gives the Bank power to establish offices of discount in the States, with the consent of the States—the Senate bill authorizes it to exercise that power without the consent of the States. This is the difference.

You know very well my own opinion of the Constitutional power of Congress in this particular, and believing the power a useful one, if all others thought like me, the bill would contain it. But this is power absolutely essential? Is its insertion matter of necessity? Is any great, important Constitutional principle surrendered by its omission? Is the existence of the power so clear that no respect is due to him who doubts? Will the bill be good for nothing without this power? And if we cannot get a bill containing it, is it better that we should have no Bank? What is this power of discount? How far is it, of itself a National matter? How far is it connected with the power and duty of collecting and disbursing revenue, or with the duty of regulating commerce between the several States, and with foreign nations? These are questions which press upon us, and ought to be anxiously considered. I commend them, my dear sir, to your earnest attention, and may trouble you with my own thoughts upon some of them in another letter.

I am, with regard, yours, &c.

Rejoice, Friends of Social Purity and Moral well-being! Madame Restell was yesterday convicted of a flagrant misdemeanor committed in the prosecution of her infernal trade. The trial was a full and fair one; her defence brilliant and powerful; and the jury most intelligent and capable. They were out but five minutes.

This speaks well for the moral sanity of New-York. Now will not the next Grand Jury take up the case of those atrocious journals which lent their columns to the promotion of this horrible business, without which it could never have flourished; the principal is convicted; now shall not equal justice be meted out to the equally guilty accomplices who have shared in the crime and the plunder? Why should it not? Mr. District Attorney, look to it!

JUDGE EDWARDS, having reached the age which the Constitution limits the limit of his official term, resigned his office as Judge of the Circuit Court on Monday last. His farewell address to the bar was a noble and eloquent exposition of the dignity of the Law and the duties of those who embark in its profession. He acknowledged in feeling terms the assiduity and zeal with which the cause of the poor and friendless had ever been espoused by the gentlemen of the bar, and said that the profession had ever been the nursery of statesmen and patriots. A committee was appointed, at the head of which was D. B. OGDEN, who yesterday presented a series of resolutions with reference to the retirement of Judge EDWARDS. The retiring dignitary carries with him the highest respect and best wishes of all with whom he has been associated in the discharge of his official duties. His place has not yet been filled.

AN ACT.—The Legislature of Rhode Island at the last session passed an act, which gives to a married woman, after a residence in the State of six months, without any opposition from her husband, the parties during that period living separately—the absolute control of her children. And after a residence of two years, she also acquires control over her property, and the right to convey real estate without the consent of her husband. This will have an effect upon the celebrated D'Hautville case.

In our yesterday's article on the Agriculture of New-York, the first sentence of the paragraph marked '1st,' should read thus:—'The expense of all the previous arrangements will be saved to the Counties, such as sheds and a variety of fixtures, &c.'

H. B., who has recently been slandered in the Herald, writes us to advise him whether to cowhide the Editor or not. We say, Refrain by all means. You cannot make him a gentleman—he has been tried a hundred times—but you may make yourself a blackguard. Let him alone. Abuse from that quarter injures no one.

The old Masonic or Gothic Hall is to be opened as the Hall of Temperance on the 27th inst. It is to be strictly a Temperance House, and the Great Hall open to Temperance Meetings, Conventions, &c. An ample LIBRARY and READING-ROOM will be opened to subscribers at the low price of \$2 per annum. More hereafter.

Street Inspector Second Ward! look to the sewer corner of John and Pearl-streets. The stench from it is horrible. Reform it!

A meeting was to be held at Albany last evening to urge upon Congress the passage of a Bankrupt Law at its present session.

MILITARY.—We are to be honored to-day by a visit from the Hancock Light Infantry from Boston, and their celebrated Brass Band. The 27th Regiment of this city (National Guard) meets at half past five o'clock, A. M. in the Park, and will proceed to the Battery and escort the company to breakfast at the United States Hotel, after which they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council and visit Fort Columbus. They are to remain for several days.

PROBABLE MURDER.—The schooner Daniel Webster arrived at Philadelphia from this city on Monday morning. During the passage one of the passengers, an Irishman named John Crogar, recently from the insane hospital at Cork, behaved in a singular manner, constantly alleging that the crew intended to kill him. On Saturday morning, while off Egg Island, Crogar seized an axe and struck the Captain, who was taking an observation, so severely that the weapon was buried in his head between the ear and jaw. He also attempted to strike the mate, but was secured after a long and furious struggle. No hopes are entertained of Captain Felch's recovery. Crogar was undoubtedly insane.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—The colored cook of the barque Vernon, just arrived at Boston from Buenos Ayres, on Monday was insolent to the mate, and high words followed. Capt. Robbins interfered and took hold of the negro, who immediately struck him a very severe blow between the eyes, and seized an axe with which he would doubtless have killed him, had not one of the sailors interfered. The fellow was immediately ironed and taken on board the cutter Hamilton.

EXECUTION.—Madison, Warrick, Seward and Brown, the four St. Louis murderers, were executed at that city at 12 o'clock on the 9th inst. An immense crowd of people, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, were present. The prisoners marched with a firm step, dressed in white, to the ground and joined in the religious services performed for half an hour after they arrived. Each of them made a brief speech under the gallows. They were all launched into eternity at the same moment. Madison and Warrick died without a struggle; the other two evinced symptoms of life for some minutes. Thus has closed the terrible tragedy! Its opening act was one of the most terrific outbursts of hellish passion ever known, and its end has been a solemn, most impressive admonition that justice will ever claim her victims. They have gone to their last account.

A man named George Henderson has been arrested at Lancaster, Pa., charged with the murder of Brigham, at Baltimore on the 5th inst. He is the man who swore to an alibi in favor of Griffith, who murdered the young man at the Whig Convention in Baltimore, May 4th, 1840.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—Montevideo dates have been received by the Journal of Commerce to the 27th of May. A naval engagement took place on the 25th between the Montevideo squadron, under Com. Coe, and that of Buenos Ayres, under Admiral Brown. Notwithstanding the disadvantage, under which the former labored from inferiority in the number of his men, &c., he sustained the fire of his adversary for three hours, and then retired with the loss of none of his vessels. He had twelve men killed and twenty wounded. Brown had only six or eight men wounded, and his vessels sustained but little damage. Both were repairing for another engagement.

A Congress of Plenipotentiaries from the several South American States is soon to be held, to consider questions respecting the establishment of boundaries, navigation of rivers, and the stability of their Governments. Diplomatic relations with other countries are to be extended by Brazil. The report of the Minister of the Empire states that the Universities are fast filling with scholars, that the production of silk and tea has proved successful, and that the people are fast turning their attention to agriculture. Manufactories begin to be established in some of the provinces, and extensive coal and iron mines have been discovered in Santa Catharina. The report of the Minister of Marine states that there are attached to the Navy two hundred and seventy-five officers and 3,356 sailors. It recommends more war steamers, of which Brazil has now five. The Minister of Justice asks for new laws respecting the criminal code, elections, to prevent disturbances, &c. Crime has greatly decreased during the last year. The National Guard of Rio consist of 6,399 soldiers.

FROM MOBILE.—J. B. NORRIS, late President of the State Bank at Mobile, recently left that city for Texas, apparently poor and in embarrassed circumstances. On his arrival in Texas he purchased a plantation for \$6,000, and paid \$4,000 in cash for it, and soon after received from Mobile ten negroes, purchased there in the name of a friend for cash. He neither embezzled the funds of the Bank, nor does his name appear on the books as its debtor. The correspondent of the Commercial says that the affair is a mystery to some of his creditors. He states also that the failure of some of the Cotton Merchants in this city has caused a suspension by some of their respectable Merchants. The bills returned amount to \$300,000.

FROM FLORIDA.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican, under date of July 12th, says that thus far, as was expected, Halleck Tustenuggee has succeeded in concealing himself among the dense scrub which covers the sandy plains of the Ocklawaha; and in his opinion, should twice the number of troops now operating in that vicinity be put in motion, they would find themselves 'at fault,' upon the trail of that cunning and restless chief. Private Jacob Seigle, of Company G, 2d Infantry, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a musket, while in the vicinity of the Withlacoochee, on the 29th ult. Private Beasle, of the same company, was also wounded by the same discharge.

SUICIDE.—On the 14th instant, a man at Pittsburg was seen to wade some distance into the river for the purpose of drowning himself. Several of the citizens attempted to rescue him, but he kept them off with an axe, and succeeded in committing suicide.

Daniel Brown, in Cincinnati, after having drank freely of food water, fell in the street on the 14th, and immediately expired. He was an industrious man who had recently arrived in the city, and being out of work had engaged to drive a dray. The exposure, to which he was unaccustomed, induced him to drink water to excess.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle, writing from Baltimore with reference to the two persons found drowned at Philadelphia not many days since, says that on the 3d inst. a young painter of that city disappeared with his wife, leaving his pictures &c. half finished, and has not since been heard from.

Capt. GARY of the steamer Agnes was following, with three others, in a skiff, in the wake of the boat, while returning from the execution of the St. Louis murderers, when the skiff filled with water and he was drowned. The others escaped.

Mrs. McLure, an elderly lady at Baltimore, on Friday night stepped upon some loose boards which served as steps for the door. One of them tilted up and she fell some two or three feet to the ground, injuring her so severely that she died the same night.

An industrious mechanic named Pierre Fowler, at New Orleans on the 9th fell from a work-bench on which he was standing, upon an adze he had been using, the edge of which entered his side. It was supposed he could not recover.

A Dutchman was knocked down in the open day in the streets of New-Orleans on the 9th, and robbed of about \$80. The miscreants, in the confusion which ensued, made good their escape.

A man named Coney has been arrested in Troy, and counterfeit checks on the Mechanics' Exchange Company of this city, payable at the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Burlington, Vt., found in his possession.

Thomas Whitmarsh of Northampton, Mass. is now feeding four millions of silk worms. The amount of silks imported into this country for the last ten years is stated at \$150,000,000.

It is said that no part of the \$16,000 recently stolen from the Salisbury (Mass.) Manufacturing Company has been recovered.

About \$2,000 have been subscribed in Troy for the relief of the sufferers by the late and most disastrous fire at Waterford.

The Tobacco Factory of Eggleston & Word at Richmond, Va. was set on fire on the 18th inst. for the third time within a few months. It was considerably injured.

Willis H. Blaney has published a long account in vindication of his conduct in the capture of Williamson. He also asks investigation by the judicial authorities.

A descendant of Sam Patch is leaping from mast-heads at Buffalo.

ANOTHER SNAKE STORY.—Nothing flourishes now a days like snake stories; they grow larger every day. We believe the following, from the Mill's Point (Ky.) Herald, is the greatest out:

"A neighbor of ours, who is a farmer in this county, tells us that a few nights ago he awoke and felt a cold and slimy body crawling over his hand; he jumped out of bed. The noise awoke his wife, who likewise left her couch. On making light, they discovered an immense rattlesnake in bed, measuring after it was killed, six feet, and having seven rattles. The alarm and fright this unwelcome visitor occasioned, of course drove away all idea of sleep for the balance of the night. As soon as daylight dawned, the farmer opened the door and discovered another large snake lying on his door steps. He killed the same with the fire-tongs. He then approached the stables to feed his horses; there he again saw another snake; he pursued and saw it enter a hole near an old stump. He immediately sent his son for some of his neighbors. On their arrival, they dug down near the stump and found a den of snakes all coiled up together—all of which they killed. On counting them, they found that they had destroyed forty-six rattlesnakes of all sizes, from eight inches to five feet long—which, with the two killed in the house, make the enormous number of forty-eight."

CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—A friend in the city favors us with the following paragraph from a letter, dated

MONTICELLO, Ill. July 5, 1841.

"The people in this vicinity have finished their wheat harvest; some indeed gathered their wheat in June. The last month was a very dry one, but on the 6th inst. we had a refreshing shower, and now it is a growing time. My own crop is now *secco* feet high and growing finely; we have a prospect of a great crop of corn in this country. Wheat has been good, but oats will not be as abundant by reason of the drought."

SINGULAR LIGHTNING-STROKE.—A family in Richmond, Va. were sitting near the chimney of their house during a thunder-storm on the evening of the 16th, when it was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down the chimney and tore the clock to pieces, scattering its fragments upon the floor. A large ball, apparently of fire, rolled through the room, exploding with a terrific peal, near the lady of the house. No one was at all injured by the shock. The house was filled, for a few moments, with smoke and the smell of sulphur.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man named James Crawford has been arrested at St. Louis, charged with embezzling \$2,060 from his employer. Suspicion had been excited for some time, and finally the bills in the drawer were marked. A few days after the merchant requested Crawford to give him change for a \$100 bill. He did so and gave the bills which bore the private mark. Crawford is from Philadelphia.

LAWYERS' DIARY.....July 21.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Calendar for This Day—111, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79.

City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

COURT OF SESSIONS, July 19.—Before the Recorder, Judges Lynch and Noah, and Alderman Bais.

Madame Restell's Trial, continued.—Huron Betts, sworn for defence, deposed that he knew W. W. Purdy, that he requested witness two or three weeks ago to go to Madame Restell and ask her if she would give him so much money to keep his witnesses away from Court. He did not name any particular sum. Witness went with Purdy from the Bowery down Chatham street to the corner of Cedar and Greenwich sts. where Purdy left witness promising to meet him at a barber's shop at or near the corner of Courtland st. Witness went into the house of Madame Restell and saw a woman.

Cross-examined.—Purdy first proposed to witness to go; never saw Mr. Lohman. Witness knew of the prosecution by seeing the Recorder, District Attorney and Justice Merritt go by. Purdy told witness he had got an indictment against Madame Restell.

The testimony then closed on both sides. Mr. Morrill commenced and concluded an eloquent and forcible summing up speech to the Court and jury for the defence. He was followed by Mr. Jordan on the same side, in an eloquent and argumentative speech, and Mr. J. B. La Forge and the District Attorney with great ability and power, summed up for the prosecution. The Recorder then charged the jury at length as to the law and facts of the case, after which they retired to their chamber. After an absence of about five minutes the jury returned into Court with a verdict of GUILTY on the third and fourth counts of the indictment, which charge the operation with instruments.

Mr. Jordan moved an arrest of judgement, to give time to prepare for carrying up the case to the Supreme Court, and the Court gave time to the first day of the next term.

The accused was not in Court at the rendering of the verdict, nor at any time during the summing up of yesterday.

The peroration of the summing up speech of Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, was exceedingly powerful and pathetic, and drew tears from the eyes of Court and jury, and also from his own. He spoke full three hours and a half.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a number of bills, received the thanks of the Court and were discharged. They found 70 bills during the term, and dismissed 26 complaints.

The jury were discharged for the term, and the Court adjourned to this day 11 o'clock.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, July 20.—Before Judge Noah and Aldermen Bais and Woodhull.

John Riley was tried for an aggravated assault and battery on Lawrence Cunningham, by stabbing him with a knife in the side of the neck. Found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 6 months.

William Leary was tried for stealing a silk reticule, containing a purse and money, from the arm of Caroline L. Kellogg. Guilty; Penitentiary 6 months.

The same young man was tried for stealing a silk reticule, a pocket-book and some money, from the arm of Matilda, wife of Isaac M. Woolley. Guilty; Penitentiary another 6 months.

Cecilia Keyser, stealing a wash-bowl and other crockery from William Cogswell. Acquitted.

Lewis Fish, assault and battery on Dominick Frari. Guilty; Judgment suspended, and he is discharged.

Bernard Mulholland, stealing a tea-kettle from Alanson James. Guilty; Penitentiary 36 days.

James Williams, a boy, stealing a dozen kid gloves from John Daniell, in whose store he was a clerk. Guilty, and sent to the House of Refuge.

James Thompson, assault and battery on James O'Neill. Acquitted.

William Waring, assault and battery on Maria Stewart. Guilty; Judgment suspended and he is discharged.

Discharges.—Mary Daley and James Power, charged with assault and battery, were discharged for want of evidence.

POLICE OFFICE.—Money Grabbing.—Yesterday as an old gentleman named George Miller of Halifax, was standing in his boarding house, No. 3 Washington st. with two \$5 bills of the Chemical Bank in his hand, they were immediately snatched out of his hand by a man named Edward O. Harland, who ran off with them. He was, however, subsequently arrested by officers Relyea and F. P. Smith, taken to the Police and sent to prison.

Robbing a Fellow Lodger.—A man named Martin Maloy was yesterday arrested by Officer Cockfair, charged with stealing \$26 52 in gold coin from the pantaloons pocket of Edward Carey, while they hung on a chair in his bed-room, at 91 Broad st. on the 18th inst. Maloy was in the habit of sleeping in the same room and bed with Carey, and was said by the latter to be the only person that was or could be in the room. In searching his trunk some gold coin was found, one half eagle being among them such as was stolen. He was committed to answer.

A Watch Recovered.—In January last Mr. Seymour Hoyt, of 206 Pearl st. sold a silver watch for \$25 to Robert Pierce, and delivered it over to him. Yesterday Mr. Leonard Baum, the vigilant clerk of Washington Market, saw a fellow named Michael Burfoot, endeavor to sell the same watch in the Market, and suspecting it was stolen, arrested Burfoot, and took him to the Police Office, whence he was sent to prison. The owner is requested to call at the Police, and identify his property.

Dancing Girl.—At the hour of midnight on Monday night, watchman Austin found a strolling cyprian named Harriet Garrison at the corner of Church and Reade-streets, engaged in the step and walt of the dance, and taking some Elsie-like steps, for the amusement of a score or more of loafers who were round about her, laughing, shouting, and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. She was lodged in the watch-house, and yesterday sent to prison for future disposition.

Fighting and Rioting.—On Monday night watchman Van Coot found Dennis Driscoll, Hannah Driscoll and Mary McKiney engaged in rioting, fighting, and disturbing the peace in Lewis street, and arresting them, lodged them in the watch-house. Yesterday they were committed until bail for their good behavior could be given.

Examination for Murder.—Yesterday Peter Kain was brought out of prison and examined before the Coroner touching his murder of Mrs. Catharine Riley, of 36th street, on Saturday night, with which he stood charged. He refused to answer any questions, and was committed in full to answer.

CORONER'S OFFICE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest at the house of Jonas Egbert, 250 Fulton-street, on the body of an unknown boy aged 11 years, who was found floating in the water at the foot of DeWitt st. He was of rather a slender form, and was clad in corduroy pantaloons, rough worn, one coarse shoe, white cotton shirt, and dark blue roundabout. Verdict, found drowned.

CASTLE GARDEN.—This delightful resort continues to attract crowds of visitors, and well it may, for we doubt that an equal can be produced in this or any other city or country, for pure and cool air, which is so conducive to health, as also the entertainments given here both Musical and Pyrotechnical, are of the first order and should command the attention of the citizens as well as the strangers visiting this city. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the proprietors for their enterprise in entering for the amusement of the public, and we trust that their endeavors to sustain the reputation already gained will be rewarded by the patronage of this liberal public. We are informed that the celebrated N. Y. Brass Band is engaged for the season and will contribute to the entertainments of the evenings.

M. Hulsey's Cheap Dry Goods Store, 122 Grand st. between Broadway and Crosby st. New rich style printed Lawns and Muslins at remarkable low prices. Also Hosiery and Gloves of every description, very cheap. j21 1m

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

Monday, July 19.

In the SENATE, petitions from various portions of the Union were presented for a General Bankrupt Law and for a National Bank.

The Loan Bill, which was laid over from Saturday for the purpose of affording Mr. CALHOUN an opportunity of speaking on it, was taken up, and that gentleman addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the bill, as providing more than now required by the wants of the Government, thus producing a surplus in the Treasury which would countenance the idea of Distribution, and promote prodigality in the expenditures of Government. He professed to be willing to grant a necessary supply to government, but preferred the form of Treasury Notes, as being much more convenient and economical. He opposed the bill as being the entering wedge to that system of measures contemplated at the present session, by this Administration, which complied with the wishes of the cliques of Wall st. whose desires could not be better carried out by the Senate, if it was composed of delegates from them, than as now, by the representatives of the twenty-six States.

Messrs. NICHOLSON and WOODBURY further opposed the bill.

Mr. CLAY of Ky. briefly replied, showing the inconsistency of the Opposition in refusing to unite in supplying this deficiency in the Treasury, a debt from Treasury Notes now outstanding to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which was of their own creation. This was the first refusal, and he called on the country to mark it, to vote for supplies of Government, since the last war.

Mr. BENTON spoke at length in opposition to the bill, it was believed, although difficult to judge of his position on this particular subject, as he limited his remarks not to this narrow circle, but embraced almost every political topic, condemning the policy of the convention of Congress at this Extra Session, going against a National Bank, &c. &c., his speech being avowed in the exordium for his constituents.

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken, and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. BARROW, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of N. York, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—21.
NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Beaton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Ct., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—20.

Thus the Loan Bill was passed.

A message from the President was received, informing the Senate that the act of 1838 prohibiting hostile incursions of citizens of the United States into foreign territories has expired by its own limitation, and recommending a renewal of the same.

The Bank bill was then announced as the unfinished business, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Fortification bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and advocated by Messrs. PROFFIT, FILLMORE, RANDALL, and DAWSON of Ga., and opposed by Messrs. WISE and MCKAY. Without action on it, the House adjourned.

Dr. HOGAN was brought up for sentence at New-Orleans on the 12th inst. He addressed a few remarks to the judge pleading for a light punishment, to which his Honor replied by sentencing him to two years' hard labor in the penitentiary and that at the expiration of that time he find security in the sum of \$2,000 for his good behavior for one year.

Three fires occurred in New-Orleans on the 11th inst. Six dwelling houses, a grocery store, and fifteen buildings occupied by various mechanics and tradesmen, were consumed. Many poor families were deprived of all their possessions and rendered homeless.

Premiums of the Fourteenth Annual Fair of the American Institute.—It is in contemplation to give premiums on the best establishment for raising Silk in the vicinity of this city. The best Silk Reel, also the best machine for spinning Silk, and the best Silk Loom. Also, for the best Stocking Loom for household purposes. Also, a premium for the best design for a landscape and ornamental garden, accompanied with explanations; for the best practical treatise on the cultivation of garden vegetables, fruit, &c.

Also, a premium on the best practical treatise on the Silk Culture. It should be concise, perspicuous and purely practical. Ploughs will be tested and premium-awarded as usual during the Fourteenth Fair.

Those meritorious contributors to whom premiums, viz: gold and silver Medals, Diplomas, &c., have been awarded, are requested to call at the Repository and receive them. There are some few which have been left for years; they are all